

FIRST EDITION

SUMNER AND FISH.

The Trouble Explained.

Freshet Feared in Pennsylvania.

Boldness of New Jersey Convicts.

European Mail News.

The Germans in Paris.

Grand March and Review.

Sumner and Fish.

Curious Story of the Origin of the Trouble.

The Capital contains a long article purporting to give a history of the misunderstanding between Messrs. Sumner and Fish.

Secretary Fish and Mr. Sumner were sworn into the Senate together, in 1851, and served some time on the same committee, and the two became acquaintances—indeed, friends.

When General Grant rediscovered Mr. Fish on the banks of the Hudson, and made him Secretary of State, the venerable Knickerbocker fled to the chairman of Foreign Relations for advice and help.

Mr. Sumner retains letters from Secretary Fish, asking for the loan of his brains.

Mr. Sumner, who had meantime had the experience of the State Department during the war, and who never fell out with Mr. Seward or any other gentleman of that department, wrote the instructions for Mr. Motley himself, wrote the outline of the leading papers on the Alabama claims, and named the person who would write the history of instructions to the British Government reopening those claims.

The only other person Mr. Fish could get to give him any assistance was Bancroft Davis.

Mr. Fish and Mr. Sumner, as we have said, never personally disagreed, even about the Santo Domingo matter, until the military ring around General Grant resolved to go into this job.

Then the President made the point with Secretary Fish that the Senate Committee must be manipulated through its chairman.

Accordingly, in the first week in June, at 9 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Fish and Mr. Sumner, at the house of Mr. Fish, after arguing with him for three hours, or until after midnight, to cease his opposition to Santo Domingo, he said, "If you cannot please the President in this, if you cannot cease your attacks upon Santo Domingo, at least get out of the way. You need not stay in the Senate. There is the English mission; I offer it to you—it is yours. Go away, and we can carry this Santo Domingo business behind you."

Mr. Sumner waived the matter off as the mistake of an old and blundering friend, and replied, "Oh, Fish, we have the best man we can get now out of the way. Mr. Fish left Mr. Sumner's house a baffled, mortified man, and he at once set Bancroft Davis to work, in his most malignant vein, to worry Mr. Motley and insult Mr. Sumner."

"Mr. Fish seems to have lost all his interpellity as the time approached to spring this insolent Moran letter upon the public and his friend. When it did appear, he dared no more face the Old Bay State Lion, but sent Senator Patterson to inform the Senate, and replied, "Oh, Fish, he would see Fish at the State Department at the Senate, or at the house of either, freely, fully, and at any time, on the public business, but he added, tell him that I feel that he has done me a cruel wrong! At this Mr. Fish was more distressed, but still he mustered up enough Dutch courage to go to Mr. Sumner's house on the occasion of a conference with Sir John Rose, the courier and pioneer of the British Government, on the terms of a new settlement. The evening was passed, as Mr. Sumner only could make it appear, in pleasant, pleasantly, intellectually, profitably. But after midnight, when Fish had departed, Mr. Sumner calmly sitting down in the quiet of his library, resolved that his self-respect would compel him to discriminate between Fish the Secretary and Fish the friend. Therefore, when some time afterwards, they met on a private occasion at the Hon. Robert C. Schenck's, and late in the evening Fish addressed, across some ladies, a frivolous remark about "duck and partridge" to Mr. Sumner, the latter merely looked at him and made no reply. "Fish's weak nature felt the shock. He dared no longer face the Numidian lion, and he arranged with the crew of Chandler, Nye, and the other boys who fight for bitten apples, to complete his cowardly warfare by driving Mr. Sumner from the head of this committee so that he might no longer meet him."

JAIL BREAKING.

Attempt to Escape from the New Jersey Penitentiary.

The Trenton State Gazette says:—The prison people were not a little astonished to find the recent successful experiment of Fox and Storms repeated yesterday at a very early hour in the morning. A noted horse thief named White, from Sussex county, who was confined in the new wing, managed to saw off four bars of his cell, leaving an aperture of about eighteen inches, through which he crawled out, and then was in a position to make further attempts at a more convenient season. When once out of his cell he secreted himself under a bench in the corridor. Here he remained fully three hours. Three watchmen had passed by without discovering him, but the eyes of the fourth happened to be cast to some unusual object under the bench. He cocked his pistol, and pointing it towards the object, approached. What was his surprise to find White lying as quiet as a mouse. He commanded him to get up and march to the centre, which order he obeyed; and when there it was not very difficult to secure him, and put him in another cell. The theory of his attempt to escape was supposed to be as follows:—He had to dispose of two watchmen. His object was to wait his opportunity until the watchman sat down, and as he supposed, would go to sleep, and then to muzzle him or dispatch him. His next step would have been to pull a bell rope and bring the watchman from the door. The moment this watchman opened the door he could seize him, rush out, and fasten him inside. This would have given him a free and uninterrupted control of the centre, from whence he could have passed out without much difficulty. It is difficult to see by what other means he expected to get out from the place where he was concealed. It would no doubt have required a desperate fight, but he was prepared for that.

FRANCE.

The Triumphal March Through the Champs Elysees.

The special correspondent of the London Times, after mentioning the difficulties he had to overcome in order to get into the Champs Elysees, writes:—

At last, at the bottom of the Avenue Friedland, I succeeded in passing the charmed line, and, looking through the fog, the Arc de l'Etoile; but even before we could distinguish its outline the distant cheers of the German army reached us, a long, continued, unbroken roar, rising and falling like the waves of the ocean, and as intermittent. It was impossible to doubt that those cheers meant. Thirty thousand Germans were marching in triumph beneath the arch on which are chronicled German defeats, and making it ring with their shouts of victory. A line of German dragoons at the top of the avenue again barred our progress, these multiplied precautions being evidently necessary to limit as much as possible the crowd which was attempting to gather. At this moment the top of the avenue of the Champs Elysees and the open space near the arch were filled with troops waiting to pass through it, and a small but silent crowd was collected on its outskirts. Suddenly we were startled by a shot, which apparently proceeded from the Germans. It caused some little emotion among the bystanders. It was evidently fired in the air, and might, possibly, have been an accident, but the episode was not reassuring. By degrees we reached the arch itself and were witnesses of a spectacle which no one who was present, be he French, German, or neutral, can ever forget. The broken ground beneath the arch had been leveled, and a good roadway made through it, and along this passed infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the faces of the men radiant with an exultation which it is impossible to describe. For this supreme honor they had endured and bled; but now the dangers and hardships of the war had come to an end, their faces were turned at last to the Fatherland, and their first step homeward was thus made the sign and pledge of their success. As the head of each battalion came under the arch the mounted officers leading it reined up for a moment, cast one look up at the list of victors inscribed overhead, and glanced back to their men, and then, waving their helmets high above their heads, gave the signal for a ringing cheer. In a second every helmet was in the air; the horses, startled by the sudden roar, pranced and reared; their riders, carried playfully by the elements, with heightened color and flashing eyes, still waved their helmets, while the men strained their throats with their shouts of triumph.

The Review of the German Troops on the Bois de Boulogne.

The German troops having quitted Paris, the columns marched by different roads into the Bois de Boulogne, where the infantry halted, piled arms, took off their knapsacks, and laid down, many of them to sleep. Some of the troops were having a good dinner, and the review, which is graphically described by a military correspondent of the London Times:—

The troops were drawn up at first in two lines, each line being formed of battalions in close column. When the Emperor appeared on the ground and approached the troops hearty cheers broke forth, but when he came close to them and they received the order to present arms there was silence among the men, and only a confused sound of music, as many hands struck up the march of the Emperor, and some by some one, not so much like soldiers as like well-made men in uniform. To all appearance the war has left their discipline untouched, and their dress was newer and in better trim than that of some regiments which marched past two days before.

As each regimental color passed, just flung out from its staff by the light breeze, the man who followed his father's example has steadily made and improved the German army, always patiently waiting for this moment, long delayed, but come at last, raised his hand and saluted the imperial ensigns carried by those who have won him his purple.

Upon the whole the review was simple—only a rapid inspection and the march past in quick time. Each battalion, and the Emperor, whose foot march the Grand Staff, with his back to Paris, marched down towards the windmill and then towards its quarters on the other side of the Seine, without cheering or any demonstration. The Emperor returned to Versailles with his son, the dream of his life being now accomplished.

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

High Water in the Susquehanna and the Northern Part of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg State Journal says:—The danger of a freshet disastrous in its consequences is not yet averted, and considerable apprehension still exists among those most exposed to its ravages in the northern part of the State, and along the West Branch, note a rapid rise in that section. These tributaries empty into the Susquehanna, and swell its volume of water, and a freshet at the headwaters is contemporaneous with a freshet in this country. Yesterday the water was rising at the rate of an inch and a half an hour, and there was a prospect that the Lochel works and many of the manufactories in the lower part of the city would be compelled to temporarily suspend operations owing to the encroachments of high water. The equinoctial storm, which is announced for the early part of next week, will not serve to abate the fear of those residing in the low and marshy grounds; and should it be unusually severe or protracted, a freshet similar to that of 1865 is among the range of possibilities. The prospect of the ratting season being inaugurated for two or three weeks yet, owing to the high water and swift current. It would be well for those residing in the range of a flood to be prepared at any moment for the most serious danger.

DARING DEED.

Attempt to Force a Bank Vault—Gaspowder

This morning, when one of the clerks in the employ of the Bank of Commerce arrived at the bank building, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, he found that he could not open the door. He called for the janitor, who came with a locksmith, who was sent for, who picked the lock and the door was opened. On entering, it was found that a bold attempt had been made by burglars to force open the doors of the vault, containing a great amount of treasure, but happily without success.

The burglars had opened the door with a skeleton key, and drilled large holes in the door of the vaults, which they filled with powder. In this powder a fuse was inserted and fired by means of a pistol charged with powder. The pistol was fired by means of a long cord attached to the trigger, which cord led out of the front door, and was pulled when all the burglars had left the building. The force of the explosion forced the vault doors open to the extent of two inches, and the concussion was so loud as to awaken the janitor, who slept on the upper floor of the building, and his presence warned the burglars not to return. The janitor found the doors locked, and the burglary was not discovered until the clerk arrived to open the bank this morning. The burglars left behind several cans of gaspowder, a heavy sledge hammer, several wedges, three small pistols, several brad-awls, a "limmy," and other burglarious implements. No clue to the burglars has been obtained by the police.—N. Y. Express, Saturday.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

PARIS IN REVOLT.

Formidable Communist Uprising.

The Men of the Barricades.

A "Real" Republic Proclaimed.

The New Reign of Terror.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Philada. and Salem Conferences.

The Philada. Collectorship.

General Prevost to be Appointed.

FROM EUROPE.

Proclamation of the Paris National Guard.

PARIS, March 19, via London, March 20.—The Nationals have placarded two proclamations. The first issued says the French people awaited calmly until an attempt was made to touch the life of the republic. The army did not raise its hands against the arch of liberties of the republic—the only government that can close the era of invasions and civil war. The people of Paris are convoked for communal elections. The proclamation is signed by the Central Committee of the National Guard, and dated at the Hotel de Ville.

The Second Proclamation

is as follows:—"To the People of Paris:—You have entrusted us with the defense of the rights of Paris. We have driven out the Government which betrayed us; our mission is fulfilled, and we now report to you. Prepare for the communal elections. Give us as your only recompense the establishment of a real republic."

The same signatures, thirty in number, are appended.

Appeal of the Regular Government.

The Official Journal contains the following:—"A proclamation from a committee assuming the name of the Central Committee has been distributed throughout Paris. The men of the barricades have taken possession of the Ministry of Justice and assassinated Generals Clement Thomas and Lecomete. Who the members of the committee are is unknown, as also what they deliver Paris from. The crimes committed by them remove all excuse for support by their followers. Let all who have regard for the honor and interest of France separate from them, and rally around the republic and Assembly."

Signed by the Ministers at present in Paris.

The Hotel de Ville

is surrounded by a red flag and barricaded, but circulation is unimpeded. Shots have been heard, but no conflict is reported.

Respectable Paris Stopped.

LONDON, March 20.—The Times' special from Paris says the respectable Parisians are stopped.

Lecomte, Thomas, and Thiers.

General Lecomte was abandoned by his troops and arrested on the heights of Montmartre. General Thomas was arrested in plain clothes. The latter's last word was "Cowards!" He fell at the third discharge. M. Thiers is firm but full of grief. General Vinoy's indignation is boundless.

The Court Martial.

PARIS, March 19—10 P. M.—It is said M. Asey, of the International Society, was President of the court which condemned Generals Lecomte and Thomas to death.

Scenes in the Streets.

The National Guards are now the only armed force in Paris. Most of the Nationals marching through the streets belong to the fanbougue.

There are barricades in Rue des Martyrs, Avenue Trudane, the Chaussees de Clignancourt, the Fanbourg St. Denis, the Rue Rochechouart, and in the vicinity of the Hotel de Ville and Fanbourg St. Antoine. Elsewhere all is calm. The weather is splendid, and there is the usual Sunday promenading. No acts of pillage have occurred, but there is no traffic.

The Insurrectionists

hold the mayoralties, offices of the ministers, and telegraphs. The municipal elections are ordered for Tuesday. The Parisian mayors and deputies demand the

Removal of Generals d'Aurelle and Vinoy and of the Prefect of Police.

Valentin M. Ferry was suggested as the latter's successor, and the Government gave its consent to the changes. General Laugton, who succeeded General d'Aurelle de Pallaines after the latter was taken prisoner, went to the Hotel de Ville, but the insurgents refused to recognize him.

Several positions in De Ville and Montmartre are fortified. The cannons in Arrondissement des Butes Chaumont were returned to the authorities on Saturday, the National Guards of that section being unwilling to become insurgent.

Fighting between the Gendarmes and the Nationals.

LONDON, March 20.—The Telegraph's special says on Saturday the gendarmes fired upon the Nationals. The latter returned the fire, and several gendarmes were wounded. General Vinoy has been mobbed.

The Mob is Triumphant

and virtually possess the city. Only wine shops are open and drunkenness is rampant. The men are armed.

General Chanzy,

upon his arrival in Paris, was arrested at the station by the Montmartreists, and it is said will be shot to-day.

All persons of prominence are flying from Paris.

General Vinoy and 40,000 Troops March Against the Mob.

A despatch from Versailles, says the Official Journal, announces the whole governmental authorities were at Paris, and 40,000 good troops, under General Vinoy, are there. Departmental

authorities have been instructed that they must obey only the orders from Versailles, otherwise they will forfeit their positions.

The Official Journal of Paris gives a Narrative of the Events.

It says the position at Montmartre was carried on Saturday, and the guns were about to be removed when the Nationals snatched arms from the soldiers, and the latter were surrounded and repulsed.

The Corpses of the Generals were mutilated.

Paris, says the Journal, is indulgent, but it must rise and chastise the assassins, otherwise the whole people will be their accomplices.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 20—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money 92, and for account 92½. American securities firm E. S. bond of 1865, 92½; of 1866, old, 91½; of 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 89½. Erie Railroad, 187½; Illinois Central, 110½; Great Western, 85. Continental securities have been rattened by the news from Paris.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 7½@7½; 2 mid-lands, 10½; 3 mid-lands, 11½. The sales to-day are estimated at 39,000 bales.

California wheat, 11s. 11d., and 10s. 10d. @ 11s. 3d. for the lowest grades of No. 2 to the highest grades No. 1 new rice, 10s. 6d. per cwt.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 20—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92½. American securities quiet; Erie Railroad, 187½; Illinois Central, 110½; Great Western, 85. Continental securities have been rattened by the news from Paris.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—1:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 7½@7½; 2 mid-lands, 10½; 3 mid-lands, 11½. The sales to-day are estimated at 39,000 bales.

California wheat, 11s. 11d., and 10s. 10d. @ 11s. 3d. for the lowest grades of No. 2 to the highest grades No. 1 new rice, 10s. 6d. per cwt.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey Methodist Conference.

FOURTH DAY—EVENING SESSION.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, N. J., March 18.—Rev. C. F. Brown in the chair. The session was opened with singing and prayer by Rev. W. W. Christie.

The Committee of the Conference Education Society reported the following sums collected:—

New Brunswick district, \$197-66

Trenton district, 171-25

Burlington district, 206-75

Camden district, 220-80

Bridgeton district, 247-45

Total, \$1043-99

Last year, \$923-77

Increase, \$120-22

The report of the committee elicited considerable discussion as to the disbursement of this education money.

It was on motion resolved that the above report be received and filed.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the relation between this conference and the State College a year hence.

Dr. Dashiell said the college would be happy to have such committee, for the treasurer of the college said he did not understand this relation any more than the conference did.

A committee for that purpose was directed, composed of J. Sovereign, T. Lewis, and J. D. King.

The money was ordered to be paid to the Treasurer of the Conference Education Society, with directions to pay the usual amount to Dickinson College.

Thomas, of the Philadelphia Conference, addressed the conference and presented them with a neat little volume containing the Church ritual and almanac and other items of interest to ministers.

The Education Committee was taken up and discussed. That part of it, especially, which referred to Vineland Seminary caused great excitement. Every minister was anxious to enlighten the conference as to the best method of getting rid of the financial difficulty.

The money was ordered to be paid to the Treasurer of the Conference Education Society, with directions to pay the usual amount to Dickinson College.

SALEM, N. J., March 20.—Rev. Dr. Dobbin in the chair. The session was opened with singing the first hymn and prayer by Rev. G. R. Snyder.

The minutes of Saturday evening's session were read and adopted.

It was moved that the Education Committee be directed to pay the travelling expenses of the visitors to Dickinson College.

The Committee on Church Property made their report.

A committee of two was desired to prepare a form for the use of our people in purchasing property for our churches, and that churches hold elections for trustees annually, in accordance with law. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Finance made their report:—

Resolved, That the Stewards at the commencement of the year make an assessment for the support of the minister, and that strenuous efforts be made to bring up such assessments as early as possible.

The education question was taken up and amendments to amendments were offered, until it would require a lawyer to say what the question was.

It was resolved that a subscription be now taken to raise \$10,000 for Vineland Seminary, and the preachers began to subscribe enthusiastically to the object, and it resulted in raising among the ministers \$2500, and \$535 were subscribed by the laity.

Resolved, That the amount not provided for by a public collection be apportioned among the Presiding Elders, to be raised on their respective districts, and that we pledge our hearty co-operation.

The fixing of the place for holding the next conference was then taken up, and Trenton was chosen.

The first question was taken up—"Who are admitted on trial?" Thomas H. Stockton, James Moore, Lewis M. Atkinson, and J. Pratt were admitted.

Rev. Joseph Gaskill, a former member of the conference, was readmitted.

Rev. James Caughey, the world-renowned evangelist, was readmitted into the conference.

A letter from Rev. A. Gilmore, who is post-chaplain at Arizona, was received, and a letter of fraternal regards ordered to be returned.

The Committee on the Condition of France made their report, making provision to raise funds for that unhappy country.

The Committee on Temperance made their report, strongly recommending the vote of our representatives in the Legislature in defeating the local bill.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, March 20.—Stocks active. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 104½; coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do. 112; do. 1866, do. 112½; do. 1868, do. 113½; do. 1871, do. 114½; do. 1874, do. 115½; do. 1877, do. 116½; do. 1880, do. 117½; do. 1883, do. 118½; do. 1886, do. 119½; do. 1889, do. 120½; do. 1892, do. 121½; do. 1895, do. 122½; do. 1898, do. 123½; do. 1901, do. 124½; do. 1904, do. 125½; do. 1907, do. 126½; do. 1910, do. 127½; do. 1913, do. 128½; do. 1916, do. 129½; do. 1919, do. 130½; do. 1922, do. 131½; do. 1925, do. 132½; do. 1928, do. 133½; do. 1931, do. 134½; do. 1934, do. 135½; do. 1937, do. 136½; do. 1940, do. 137½; do. 1943, do. 138½; do. 1946, do. 139½; do. 1949, do. 140½; do. 1952, do. 141½; do. 1955, do. 142½; do. 1958, do. 143½; do. 1961, do. 144½; do. 1964, do. 145½; do. 1967, do. 146½; do. 1970, do. 147½; do. 1973, do. 148½; do. 1976, do. 149½; do. 1979, do. 150½; do. 1982, do. 151½; do. 1985, do. 152½; do. 1988, do. 153½; do. 1991, do. 154½; do. 1994, do. 155½; do. 1997, do. 156½; do. 2000, do. 157½; do. 2003, do. 158½; do. 2006, do. 159½; do. 2009, do. 160½; do. 2012, do. 161½; do. 2015, do. 162½; do. 2018, do. 163½; do. 2021, do. 164½; do. 2024, do. 165½; do. 2027, do. 166½; do. 2030, do. 167½; do. 2033, do. 168½; do. 2036, do. 169½; do. 2039, do. 170½; do. 2042, do. 171½; do. 2045, do. 172½; do. 2048, do. 173½; do. 2051, do. 174½; do. 2054, do. 175½; do. 2057, do. 176½; do. 2060, do. 177½; do. 2063, do. 178½; do. 2066, do. 179½; do. 2069, do. 180½; do. 2072, do. 181½; do. 2075, do. 182½; do. 2078, do. 183½; do. 2081, do. 184½; do. 2084, do. 185½; do. 2087, do. 186½; do. 2090, do. 187½; do. 2093, do. 188½; do. 2096, do. 189½; do. 2099, do. 190½; do. 2102, do. 191½; do. 2105, do. 192½; do. 2108, do. 193½; do. 2111, do. 194½; do. 2114, do. 195½; do. 2117, do. 196½; do. 2120, do. 197½; do. 2123, do. 198½; do. 2126, do. 199½; do. 2129, do. 200½; do. 2132, do. 201½; do. 2135, do. 202½; do. 2138, do. 203½; do. 2141, do. 204½; do. 2144, do. 205½; do. 2147, do. 206½; do. 2150, do. 207½; do. 2153, do. 208½; do. 2156, do. 209½; do. 2159, do. 210½; do. 2162, do. 211½; do. 2165, do. 212½; do. 2168, do. 213½; do. 2171, do. 214½; do. 2174, do. 215½; do. 2177, do. 216½; do. 2180, do. 217½; do. 2183, do. 218½; do. 2186, do. 219½; do. 2189, do. 220½; do. 2192, do. 221½; do. 2195, do. 222½; do. 2198, do. 223½; do. 2201, do. 224½; do. 2204, do. 225½; do. 2207, do. 226½; do. 2210, do. 227½; do. 2213, do. 228½; do. 2216, do. 229½; do. 2219, do. 23